

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance; Three Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of. Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store. Asheville, January 2, 1855.—f

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Guler's Hotel. January 28, 1855.

M. L. NELSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent. March 18, 1855.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature. Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '55.]

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1855.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice regularly in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Macon, Yancy, Rutherford and Polk. O. R. H. Hendersonville N. C. [Feb. 15th '55.]

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell. Asheville Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of L. CHAPMAN in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN.
Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEEVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry,
Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at
ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 10—No. 2.]

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

[WHOLE No. 470.]

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

JULY 22, 1858.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] Billy Bowlegs and the Florida War.

The air of romance which attaches to the native children of our forests, it matters not to what tribe they may belong, has induced us to furnish our readers with a faithful portrait of Billy Bowlegs, the last King of the Everglades.

Since 1835 the Florida Indians have occupied a large share of public attention, and almost fabulous sums have been expended by the United States Government in a useless endeavor to drive them from their island home among the morasses and lagoons in the interior of the country. The first hostilities originated in the opposition of the Micasukians and most of the Chiefs of the Seminole nation to the execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing. It was stipulated in this treaty that the Seminoles should surrender their lands to the United States and emigrate west of the Mississippi, in consideration of a certain sum of money which was to be paid them on their arrival at the banks of the river. About the time that preparations for the removal were completed, John Hext, an influential Chief, who had favored the movement, died, and Osceola became the controlling spirit of the Micasukians. From that period the Seminoles were inflamed against the whites, and active outrages became frequent. The most disastrous of these was the massacre of Major Dade's command, consisting of two companies of Artillery, on the 28th of December, 1835.

From the date of this massacre, the war was continued under Gen. Clinch, Brig. Gen. Call, Gen. Gaines, Col. Twiggs, Gen. Scott, Gen. Jessup, and Gen. Taylor, till 1839 when Gen. Macomb, Commander in Chief of the Army, invited the Indian Chiefs to a conference, and such arrangements were entered into as induced him to believe that the war would speedily be terminated. His hopes, however, proved to be ill founded. Shortly after the conference, and in violation of its provisions, trains, travelers and plantations were attacked. Lieut. Col. Harney, at Charlotte Harbor, was surprised while asleep, and of thirty dragoons who were with him only six escaped. Harney saved his life by rushing out from the rear of his tent without waiting to dress himself, then running for several miles and swimming to a fishing boat.

This surprise was affected by two hundred and fifty Seminoles, under the command of Billy Bowlegs, and it was indeed the first time that the hero of our sketch appeared in any prominent position as a leader of his savage followers. When in this city a few days since, somebody asked Billy if he knew Gen. Harney. He replied, with a drunken swagger, "O, yes—I make him run like a—l, one time!"

The reply is curiously illustrative of the fact that savages more readily acquire the vices than the virtues of civilization.

Shortly after the Harney surprise, the Legislature of Florida made a provision for the employment of the bloodhounds to track the Indians to their lurking places, and thirty animals of approved breed were imported from Cuba. But among the waters of the Everglades, they proved wholly useless, and the Government was saved the reproach of outdoing the savages themselves in savage strategy.

In 1840 Gen. Taylor obtained permission to retire from the command in Florida, and Gen. Armstrong succeeded him. During that year and the following, when Col. Worth had the chief command, skirmishes were frequent and the forty seven thousand square miles of territory occupied in part by the Indians, were kept in a constant state of alarm. During 1842 a number of chiefs were invited to a feast and were made prisoners while partaking of it. Another chief, with eighteen warriors, was decoyed on board a vessel and secured, and great numbers of the Indians, being thus deprived of their leaders, surrendered and consented to emigrate.

At this period Billy Bowlegs and other chiefs from the South, among whom was the venerable Sam Sones, "the Fisherman," came in to negotiate a treaty of peace. But Billy proved to be more wary than any of his peers.

"With side-long never ceasing glance,
By doubt and cunning marked at once,"
he was cautious about placing himself in the power of the whites, and for a considerable time he kept the attention of the government officers engaged by his rude but skillful diplomacy. Col. Worth, deceived by appearances and hollow promises, proclaimed the war over in April, 1842, but no sooner had he resigned the command, which was assumed by Col. Vose, than guerilla conflicts broke out afresh on the part of the Indians. In these movements Bowlegs had the credit of being the chief agent and director, and it is certain that he resisted large promise of reward in case he induced his people to emigrate.

Conference after conference was had, and Billy, by his frequent intercourse with the whites, acquired quite a fluent use of the English and Spanish languages. Indeed, he pretended to be quite a savant among the redskins of the Everglades, and it is said that he obtained the prettiness of his two wives by means of a fraud founded on his educational assumptions.

It appears that one of the braves of his tribe had a young and pretty wife, who attracted the attention of Billy, much in the same manner that the palmist king of old was attracted by the beautiful wife of his servant Uriah. Nor does the parallel end in mere "passional attraction." Each compassed the death of a husband for the accomplishment of an unlawful purpose.

As the story runs Billy pretended to have received a letter informing him that the husband of the pretty squaw was about to betray the Seminoles to the whites, and he at once preferred against him the charge of being a traitor. The brave indignantly denied the charge, but Billy showed the letter which he had received, and read from it, in English, the most convincing proofs against the culprit. Thereupon the surprised brave questioned Billy's ability to read. But Billy replied, that he was willing to have his skill in reading and writing English, put to the severest test, and if a letter which he would write in the presence of the chiefs of the nation, was not immediately understood by the officers of the neighboring Fort, he would himself stand impeached and allow the prosecution to all.

And Billy, with his wicked foresight, knew what he was about. When at the Fort a few days previously he asked the officer in charge to write what he would dictate, and, the officer consenting, he had written, "I, Billy Bowlegs, King of the Seminoles, can read and write the English language."—Billy then told the officer that he wanted to play a joke off on some of his people and if any of them came to the Fort with a letter bearing his autograph, to read or translate it in the words which had just been written.

So when a messenger was sent with Billy's letter the officer at once understood and read it as per previous agreement, and the result was the conviction and execution of the pretty squaw's husband. Then Billy comforted the pretty squaw and she became his wife.

After Col. Worth was brevetted Brigadier General, and returned to the command, numerous petty treaties and hollow truces were agreed to by Billy, until finally, during Mr. Fillmore's occupancy of the Presidential Chair, he was induced by Gen. Blake to pay a visit to the great White Chief at Washington. So Billy, with a few of his chosen braves, made his first tour through the white man's territory, and manifested the usual indifference of the Indian stoic, whenever evidences of the white man's skill were presented for his admiration. The steamboat was pretty good, but he preferred the canoes of the Everglades; and the locomotive went pretty fast but he had a little black pony that would beat it.

When taken into the Presidential presence he observed to Mr. Fillmore, "You, big Chief, and I'm King of the Seminoles: Let there be friendship between us."

After he had become tired of Washington, Gen. Blake took him to New York, which he acknowledged was considerable of a village. One day he was shown the principal harbor defenses, and he observed of the guns, that they might do very well there, but they would not be worth a rush among the Everglades.

On his return to Florida he expressed his willingness to emigrate and a friend of ours who spent an evening with him in the quarters of Gen. Childs at Tampa Bay, informs us that he conducted himself in the presence of the ladies with marked propriety.

But Billy's promises to emigrate were not fulfilled, though repeated time and again to Capt. Casey, the Indian Agent at Tampa Bay. Every year his warriors were becoming less in number, and his predatory power and prestige were consequently diminished.

The last of Billy's outrages which attracted much attention, occurred about two years ago. It was the attack and massacre of a party with two wagons under command of Lieut. Hartsuff, between Fort Deynald and Fort Simon Drum. The party was surprised on a palmetto hammock, and all were killed with the exception of the Lieutenant, who, single handed, kept the Indians for some time at bay, he firing from the shelter of a wagon, while two of his wounded companions kept his weapons loaded. At length, however, he was wounded in the right arm and breast, and, concluding to give up the unequal contest, he ran for a neighboring thicket, where there was a pond of water surrounded by a tall growth of bushes. Into this pond he crawled and lay down in the water; and though pursued by the Indians and called up-

ward by Billy to come out and surrender, he managed to escape the notice of his savage foes, who left him to his fate about the time that a new danger began to threaten him in the shape of a hungry alligator. Two days afterwards he was found by a party from Fort Simon Drum, in an almost dying condition.

The recent agreement with Billy to emigrate was never ratified by the venerable Sam Jones, who declared that two wagon loads of money would not induce him to leave. On the morning of the 4th ult., Col. Rector left Fort Myers in charge of Billy and the rest of the voluntary emigrants and captives, numbering in all one hundred and sixty-five.

According to Billy's statement, there were left in the country three parties of Indians:—one known as the boatmen, consisting of twelve warriors and a boy; the second, Sam Jones' party, consisting of seventeen warriors, and their families, and the third, the Tall-hasses, numbering about eight warriors, with their families. The boatmen Billy left with great reluctance, for he asserts that they would have emigrated willingly if they could only have been found.

Billy and his followers arrived at the Barracks below the city of New Orleans on the 14th ult., on the steamer Gray Cloud; and for a few days the last King of the Everglades was lionized by the wonder mongers of the Crescent City. But he defeated most of the arrangements which were made on his behalf by his continual drunkenness, and his tendency to beg was rather inclined to moderate the admiration of his visitors.

Ere this Billy has arrived at his new home in the Indian territory west of Arkansas, and the contest with the Florida Indians which lasted for twenty three years, and cost the United States Government, directly and indirectly, a hundred millions of dollars, may now be considered as at an end.

[From the Democratic Pioneer.] Government Expenditures.

The extravagance of the present administration has formed the chief complaint of the opposition for some time back. Knowing the antipathy of the people to wasteful expenditures, this bug bear of extravagance is invariably paraded before them and made to appear in its most hideous and frightful garb. What matters it if the whole thing is an invention, so that the object is attained? What care these aspiring tricksters for the means provided the people are duped and made to believe that this creation of their own is a veritable reality? They aim at power; an unscrupulous disregard of the instruments to secure it characterizes their course. They seek office, little caring how far truth, justice, and fairness are sacrificed to obtain their desires. Personal reputation or national integrity presents no barrier to the ambition of these place loving demagogues, but both are battered down with a zeal worthy the best cause.

Such has been the course of the various factions arrayed in antagonism to the present administration. The last expedient to which they have resorted to break it down, and shake the popular confidence in its integrity and judicious management of the financial affairs of government, is the cry of extravagant expenditures. This has been echoed from one end of the country to the other.—Vast sums, piled up only by fancy, in flaming capitals, have appeared in the indignant leaders of all the opposition papers, North and South. The appropriations, before they were made, were magnified until their colossal proportions were calculated to alarm and frighten the timid and honest, lest the government should become bankrupt, or repudiate her just debts. The administration of Mr. Buchanan has been represented as a mammoth swindling machine, and the most outrageous statements have appeared showing that a reckless squandering of the people's money was the policy which it adopted. In proof of this it was asserted that the appropriations by Congress would reach the enormous figure of NINETY MILLIONS. That Mr. Buchanan had so conducted public affairs that he could not get along with less.—This has been seized up, without waiting for the appropriations, and scattered broadcast through the country. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year was only fifty millions, but here is an increase of forty million, and these wiseacres.

Like every other attempt to obtain power at the expense of truth and justice, this has proved an abortion, and the whole thing is a flash in the pan. The mighty array of figures have dwindled down to reasonable size, and the appropriations made by Congress exceed the estimate of the Secretary about three millions of dollars. The Washington Union says:

"The anticipations of Mr. Sherman of appropriations to the amount of ninety two millions were not realized; and the grand total of the appropriations of the session—including all the expenses of the Mormon expedition, estimated for eighteen months in

advance of July, (instant,) and all the deficiencies of every sort for the expenditures incurred by previous Congresses—aggregate only sixty eight millions; which are twelve or twenty millions less than those which were authorized by the black republican Congress of '56-'57."

Thus has this bubble burst, and with it the chief dependence of the opposition.—Economy has been practiced by the administration to such an extent, that "twelve or twenty millions" less money is now appropriated to the wants of government than was given by an opposition Congress. We append the appropriations as we find them in the Union:

THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SESSION.—We do not intend to claim absolute and complete accuracy in the appended table of appropriations at the session just closed, but we are confident we have created therein very nearly all, and in the grand total a sum equal to the gross amount voted this year. It has been our conviction, which we have on several occasions expressed, that the present Congress was exercising a sincere and vigilant watch over numerous doubtful claims, and that the result of its labors would show considerable diminution in the annual appropriations. It is, then, extremely gratifying to be able to say that, notwithstanding the heavy drafts upon the Treasury on account of the Mormon difficulties, the gross amount appropriated is considerably less than what was made last year.

Thus it is, as light breaks in upon the administration of James Buchanan, the wisdom of its policy, the economy of its government, and the firmness and integrity of its official career become more and more striking and evident.

Regular appropriations for the service of the year 1859.

Pension,	\$769,500 00
Indian Regular,	1,338,104 49
do Supplemental,	959,957 86
do Deficiency,	339,695 00
Consular and diplomatic,	912,190 00
Military Academy,	182,804 00
Naval,	14,508,354 00
Sundry civil,	5,557,148 07
Legislative, executive and judicial,	6,134,093 61
Army,	17,145,806 48
Mail Steamer,	960,650 00
Post Office,	3,500,000 00
Collecting revenue from imports, permanent, additional,	1,150,000 00
	63,458,233 29

To which add:

Treasury notes,	1858,	\$20,000 00
Manufacture of arms,	1858,	268,000 00
Expenses investigating committee,	1858,	85,000 00
Treaty with Denmark,	1858,	408,791 44
Deficiency in printing, &c.,	1858,	841,180 58
Do. for the year	1858,	9,704,209 89
Deaf, dumb and blind, D. C.	1858,	3,000 00
Expenses investigating committee,	1858,	12,000 00
Clerks in Oregon to Register and Receiver,	1858,	7,000 00
Running Texas boundary line,	1859,	80,000 00
Incident to the loan of \$20,000,000,		8,000 00
		10,976,180 91
		64,434,364 13

Estimate:

Other appropriations, bills not printed and indefinite, including all private bills,

3,565,695 87

68,000,000 00

This reduces, it will be seen, the regular appropriations for the services of the year 1859 to something less than \$52,500,000—a very satisfactory exhibit when we reflect that the opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the Democratic party on the double ground of its extravagance, and upon the old maxim of protection.

"Read the biographies of our great and good men and women," says an exchange, "not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from plain, strong-minded women, who had about as little to do with fashions as with changing clouds."

Fire at Fond du Lac.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.

A fire occurred at Fond du Lac last night, which destroyed sixteen buildings. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, and the insurance \$15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was arrested.

Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers, and telegraph operators, need no sleep at all.—Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

MEAN FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.—A model young lady just graduated from a certain distant academy, remarked the other day, "I cannot deceive how the young gentlemen of the Panola can drink to such excess, when they know it so injurious to their institutions."—Panola Star

[From the Chicago Tribune of the 3d.]
**Awful Tragedy at Chicago--
The Child Witness--
A Touching Scene.**

A most bloody and brutal murder was discovered this morning in the North Division, which must have been committed on the day previous. The murdered person is a woman, named Jane McNamee.

The first intelligence of the murder was communicated by McNamee himself, who entered the stable of Mr. Wright, his employer, about 4 o'clock in the morning, and, with both hands raised, hurriedly exclaimed to the watchman on the premises, "Palmer, my wife is dead!"

Palmer asked how it took place. "I don't know; I woke up and found her dead in bed this morning."

Palmer immediately went to the rooms occupied by McNamee, and the appearances caused him at once to leave information at the North Police Station opposite; upon which McNamee was taken into custody.

The coroner was immediately summoned, who took charge of the rooms.

The murdered woman had two children, a little girl and a boy. The boy, four years old, was called as a witness, and gave testimony as follows:

Previous to the swearing of the last witness, the little boy was brought in and told his story. He is a very intelligent little lad, and told his tale with an artlessness and sincerity that carried conviction to the hearts of every one that heard it. In the morning he had been asked by the coroner if his father had whipped his mother, and replied "No." He afterwards told Mrs. Colman that he "daren't tell that man, for he would tell his father."

After he was brought in, his attention was first drawn to his playthings, until his timidity being overcome, he told in his childish, lisping prattle, how his father struck his mother and she fell down; how the blood ran and she was "very sick;" how he stamped upon her after she lay upon the floor, at the same time imitating, with his tiny foot, the motion; how his mother lay in a dark room, and was "so bloody;" how his father drew her forth by the hair of the head, and, suiting the action to the word, he grasped both hands in the hair; how his mother tried to get up, but could not, swinging his little body to imitate the mother; how he had no dinner in the day time, for his mother was asleep on the bed, but his father got him some after dark; that his father put him to bed; that his mother was in the bed at the time, all bloody by the nose; how she lay on "the boards" (the floor) with blood all around her; how his father wiped up the blood with a dish cloth and put it in the pan; how he didn't see why she didn't die before, for his father did it very often. And finally, when asked if his mother was drunk, he distinctly said "no, but father was." It was a scene long to be remembered by all who heard him, in the innocence of his childish confidence, tell his tale, which not a hearer could doubt—not yet old enough to realize his loss, or the danger in which he was placing his only remaining parent.

After listening to the testimony, the jury, with a very few moments' consultation, returned a verdict that the woman came to her death from blows inflicted by her husband, and he was accordingly committed to stand his trial for the awful crime.

The Lynching Case in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

Joseph Beard, the city marshal of Lexington, Ky., who was killed by Barker on Saturday morning, was at the time, endeavoring to stop a fight in the market house. Barker, who was engaged in the row, rushed upon Beard with a knife, which entered his side, severing the lungs and entering the heart, killing him instantly. A terribly excitement immediately ensued and the citizens assembled in large numbers. Barker was taken to the watch house and thence to the jail. He was, however, soon seized by the indignant multitude and marched to the court house yard. A temporary scaffold was erected from the court house window, and at 8 A. M. Barker was swung off. The first rope broke and he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, bruising his face considerably. He recovered in a few minutes and was again taken up to the window, another rope attached, and he was then made to jump again from the window. His lifeless body was left dangling in the air throughout the day.

WEARING THE BREECHES.—In last week's New York Ledger, that audacious daughter of Eve, Fanny Fern, boldly confesses that in the recent rainy spell, which made walking in skirts impracticable, she donned a full suit of the male Fern's habiliments, and thus equipped, took a long evening walk, to her eminent comfort and delectation. Her husband, indeed, accompanied her, but whether in her cast off integuments the record saith not. Be this as it may, Fanny avows, in face of a sneering world, that henceforth she will wear the breeches. So says the New York Times.

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.—The new court for trial of divorce cases in London is attracting a great deal of attention. Over two hundred cases are already on the list. The applicants for a dissolution of the marriage tie are said to be principally females.

Census of the Capitol of our State.

The Raleigh Standard, of Wednesday publishes the following as the census of that City, as recently taken by order of the Board of Commissioners. That paper says the Census was taken up to the 17th June:

"Aggregate population 4,235—whites 2,507; blacks 1,728, divided as follows: White males 1,188; females 1,319—total 2,507; free colored males 157, females 251—total 408; slave males 618, females 702—total 1,320.

Total number of families 629—giving an average of nearly 7 individuals to a family.

Of the aggregate population the Western Ward has 1,815; Middle Ward, 655; Eastern Ward 1,755.

Of the entire population there were, under one year old 117, as follows: White males 42, females 31—total 73; free colored males 2, females 7—total 9; slave males 18, females 17—total 35. Over 70 years old 50, as follows: White males 14, females 17—total 31; free colored males 1, females 6—total 7; slave males 4, females 8—total 12.

The total number of births during the year was 152. Number of deaths during the same period 64. Excess of births over deaths 61.

The Census is full and we presume correct, and will be found to contain much useful information. A digest has been ordered by the Board, which will be printed in the course of a few days."

Deposed.

The Virginia papers furnish us with the following case:

"On Friday the 2d of July, 1858, Bishop Meade communicated to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Virginia, a statement from the Rev. J. A. Weed, to the effect that he had renounced the ministry and communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church and connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church—whereupon the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, did according to the Virginia canon of the General Convention of 1853, depose the said J. A. Weed, from the Ministry of said Church."

It is proper to inform the public, that Bishop Meade having learned that Mr. Weed had for some time been attending the Roman Catholic services in Richmond, so frequently, as to create the impression that he was inclined to that communion, sought an interview and a subsequent correspondence, were so unsatisfactory, as to determine the Bishop to have a conference with Bishop Johns, and the Standing Committee, in order to consider the best method of proceeding in the case, which determination was made known to Mr. Weed, with a request that he would communicate anything further which he might desire.

Mr. Weed, anticipated the action of the Bishop, and two days before the appointed meeting, he communicated to Bishop Meade the act of his union with the Roman Catholic Church.

From California and the Isthmus.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

New York, July 14.

The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived here this morning.

The brig C. Perkins, of New York, having been sunk in the harbor at Havana, had been detected bringing a cargo of negroes.

M. de Embil had been cast into prison for having insulted Captain General Concha. He would probably be banished from the island.

The Philadelphia also brings later dates from California.

It is reported that 8,000 persons had left California for Frazer river.

Owing to the scarcity of laborers the wages have advanced 30 per cent.

Six steamers and ten sailing vessels were detained at San Francisco for want of hands.

The Hudson's Bay Company had stationed armed vessels at the mouth of Frazer river to prevent emigrants from carrying into the interior, but an American vessel is reported to have entered in spite of the blockade.

The reported defeat of Colonel Steptoe by the Indians is confirmed. He fell into an ambush, was attacked by a large number of Indians, and was forced to retreat with a loss of seven men killed and fifteen wounded. The troops were not sufficiently supplied with ammunition. A general Indian war was expected.

General Clarke had dispatched troops from San Francisco and Los Angeles to assist Colonel Steptoe.

The University of the South.

The decision of the Convention recently held at Beersheba Springs, Tennessee, in regard to the location of the proposed "University of the South" at Sewanee, Tennessee, has been confirmed. The question may, therefore be considered settled.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Augusta, July 16.

Counterfeit twenties on the Bank of Hamburg are in circulation. They are good imitations, and are dated October 6, 1856.

A man somewhere in Virginia, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and hard labor, for kissing a young lady, contrary to her wish.

Row with a Circus.—While Robinson's Circus was at Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 7th instant, one of the citizens of that county got into a difficulty with a showman, which resulted in a general fight. The circus men used clubs and axes, and the citizens rushed to the village for fire-arms but they were prevented from using them by the arrest of six of the circus men, who were taken to jail. Four of the citizens were badly mangled, but will recover.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that there are one hundred thousand barrels, thirty two gallons each, of Lager Beer manufactured in that city in a year.

PURITAN PATRIOTISM.—Some of the descendants of the Puritans not a thousand miles from Plymouth Rock, argue against the celebration of the Fourth of July, on the ground that it is demoralizing.

Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to keep your temper.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BARR as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

We are authorized to announce Wm. BROWN a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored cloth; black and fancy Cassimeres; linen lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin.

—ALSO—
a few dozen silk and linen Hosi. Ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pie-nie gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudge's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8, 1858.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at the close of Quarter ending 30th June, 1858:

A—Alexander Mrs M J.
B—Bassett Jane, Brown E T, Bean J M, Baxton A N, Baldwin J D, Birdsey E, Bal low R L, Brooks John, Brooks A N.

C—Cahrs C H, Coggin R, Cushing Caleb, Chambers Wm, Cressman A N, Crook Dr A B, Cook T B, Cole J N, Cole Zach.

D—Dunlap G W C, Dickson Wm 2, Deerman H.

E—Erwin M L, English Rev A F, Elliott Joseph P.

F—Ferguson J G, Foster Thos, Franz Louisiana.

G—Green W P, Gray Wm, Garrett Miss M E, Garrett Miss L J.

H—Hemphill Miss M C, Hensley Mary, Hughes Saml.

J—Jones Miss Emaline, Jones A P, Jarrett T W, Johnson Eli.

K—Kilian Wm, Kilian Daniel.

L—Luther Mrs E A, Lee Wm L.

M—Miller Minerva, Moore M R, Miller A J, Murray R A, Massey G T, McCoy Rev W M.

N—Neil W G.
O—Owenby Mrs R.
P—Patton James M, Pogue E H, Platter J M, Principal of Male Academy.

R—Roberts Lucetta, Reynolds Daniel, Romano A B, Ray J M.

S—Sutton Jas, Surrent John, Stacy Rev J, Scarborough W A, Stephens Mrs N M, Siler D W, Smith Miss J A.

RARE BOOKS!!!!

THE undersigned being the sole agent for the sale of the following valuable books, has the pleasure to offer the citizens of Western North Carolina, an opportunity to secure them at Publishers prices.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.—A collection of Speeches and Addresses, Forensic and Parliamentary, by the Most Eminent Orators of America, with Biographical Sketches, Illustrative notes, and an Analytical Index. By FRANK MOORE. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. Embellished with 14 Fine Portraits, on Steel, of Famous American Orators. Price for the two Volumes in cloth, \$5; Library style, \$6; half mor., \$7; half calf extra, \$8.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—To be completed in 15 vols., royal octavo. Price, \$3 00; a vol., cloth; \$3 50 law sheep; \$4 00 hf. mor.; \$4 50 hf. calf.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. To be completed in 15 volumes, royal octavo.—\$3 00 per volume, in cloth; \$3 50 library leather; \$4 00 half morocco; \$4 50 half Russia extra.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Now complete in 2 very large vols. Illustrated with more than 500 cuts expressly designed to illustrate the text, also 24 portraits of distinguished humorists. Price, in cloth, \$7; library leather, \$8.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.—Complete in 2 vols., octavo. Price, per vol., \$2 cloth; \$3 00 library, leather. Either vol. sold separate.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of the vols. as issued. Call and examine specimen copies at the Brick Corner immediately opposite the Court House. ED J. ASTON.

July 15, 1858.

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.

10,000 FARMS AND BUILDING Lots in the Gold Region and other portions of Virginia, are to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, for the benefit of the new town of

RAPPAHANNOCK,

situated in Culpeper county. Subscribers only \$10 each, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a building lot or a farm, ranging in value from \$10 up to \$30,000. The object is to build up the town, manufactures and trade, by encouraging men of limited means to come in and grow with the place and thus raise the value of the land to that at the North, now selling at from \$100 to \$500 per acre. It can be done in four or five years.

The soil is just as good quality and the advantages greater. Already lots in Rappahannock sold at \$10 have been resold at from \$30 to \$400 cash. Where in the Union can wealth be made faster? Let all buy a lot or a farm whilst it can be got cheap, or come and settle and get one gratis. For full particulars, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Va. Or to Dr. Jno. S. Livingston, Shufordville, N. C., who will ride 50 miles to wait on customers.

July 15, 1858—3m.

CATTLE MARKET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Charleston Cattle Market and Public Scales, at the Farm of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, junction of Meeting & King Streets, are now ready for weighing, sale, and accommodation of all parties bringing Cattle to this market. Jos F. O'Hear, Esq., has been appointed Public Weigher. By order,

ROBERT MACBETH, Chief Clerk of Markets.

July 15, 1858. cow3m

ASHEVILLE CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Bugiey making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer. Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

MCGREGOR & TRIPLETT, South end of Asheville.

July 15, 1858.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Asheville Male Academy design opening the school at an early day, and are anxious to secure the services of a thoroughly educated and experienced Teacher. It is desirable to open, if possible, by the 20th inst. Applications should be addressed to R. B. Vance, Hugh Johnston, and James A. Patton, Committee, who will give all necessary information. By order of the Board, L. B. SAWYER, Sec.

Asheville, July 8, 1858.

Wanted Immediately!

AGENTS in every town and county in the Union. Business easy and profitable. Salary from \$50 to \$75 per month. Address, with stamp enclosed, OSMENT & JOHNSON, Box 210, Cleveland, Tenn.

July 8, 1858. 3m*

MOREHEAD.

Great Sale of Lots On a Credit. On the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead. Pres. Shepard's Point Land Company. June 24, 1858. 15

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a Tract of LAND, situated in Jackson county, N. C., 7 miles above Webster, on the waters of Cullowhee Creek.

The Tract contains 78 acres, more or less; some 60 acres of it is improved land, in a fine state of cultivation. Of the above Tract about 50 acres of it is Bottom Land unsurpassed by the best land in Western Carolina.

I will also sell some Timbered Lands near by, if desired. Said lands will be sold on accommodating terms for ready money; or, if three-fourths of the purchase money is paid, a credit of 12 months will be given for the remainder.

Further information can be had by seeing the undersigned, on the premises, or by addressing him at Webster, N. C. DAVID ROGERS.

July 1, 1858. 6w

Ice Soda Water.

ALL who wish a cool, wholesome and delicious beverage, will find it opposite Gudge's Hotel, at W. H. JACKSON & CO'S. June 24, 1858.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this celebrated watering place, would inform the public in search of health or pleasure, that the house will be open and ready for the reception of company on the

First Day of July.

The establishment is commodious and well arranged, and the whole will be in first rate order, so as to render guests comfortable, and make their visit pleasant.

The table will be supplied with every luxury the country affords; and faithful and attentive servants will be in readiness to minister to the wants and gratify the wishes of all.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC

is engaged for the season, and will "discourse sweet sounds" morning, noon and night. The tables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.

There is also connected with the establishment

A LINE OF HACKS,

and gentlemen can be conveyed any where with comfort, safety and speed. A Hack will run regularly twice a day between Asheville and the Springs.

No expense will be regarded, and no effort spared, to render a visit to these health-imparting Springs pleasant and beneficial. There is room for several hundred guests, and all shall be made comfortable.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville. The Stables at the subscriber's old stand in Asheville will be kept up as usual, and horses, hack, or buggies can be had at any hour.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

June 24, 1858

To all Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of a very handsome lot of Goods for

Gentlemen's Clothing,

which he is offering for cash as low down as the times will permit, and to first class paying men on reasonable terms on very short time. The utmost pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. He feels justified in saying to his old friends and patrons generally, that his work and styles shall be second to no house in the State.

Every description of

CLOTHING

will be manufactured in his establishment, from a shirt collar to the most costly garment. The subscriber solicits orders from gentlemen in Western Carolina generally. Orders from a distance must come with references, or they will receive no attention.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by being able to send forth articles superior to all competition, to realize an increased portion of public favor and patronage.

Gentlemen of Western North Carolina, try me in preference to Northern shop men.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME, Asheville, June 24, 1858. 1f

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Madison county, N. C., a bound boy named James Watts. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks. A. J. RAMSEY.

June 17, 1858.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

Asheville, June 10, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by W. H. JACKSON & CO. Asheville, June 3, 1858.

State of North Carolina, Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next.

W. W. MEDFORD, Clerk. April 29, 1858. Printer's fee \$6.

MORE SOAP.

20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S. March 25, 1853.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of GOODS we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered), to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with cash, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO. April 15, '58.

North Carolina Farm Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co., Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made BOOTS & SHOES. Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing Business, and the other to Carriage and Wagon making—Apply soon. MCGREGOR & TRIPLETT. Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and as we are determined not to be undersold, and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor



THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 22, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,
W. W. AVERY, Esq.,
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30.	
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1.	
Wilkesboro, Wilkes, Saturday, " 3.	
Boon, Watauga, Monday, " 5.	
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, " 7.	
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, " 8.	
Marion, McDowell, Saturday, " 10.	
Burnsville, Yancey, Monday, " 12.	
Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, " 14.	
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, " 16.	
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday, " 17.	
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, " 19.	
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday, " 21.	
Franklin, Macon, Thursday, " 22.	
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, " 24.	

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The candidates for Congress will address the people at the following times and places:

Hendersonville, Tuesday, July 6.	
Columbus, Polk county, Friday, " 9.	
Rutherfordton, Saturday, " 10.	
Asheville, Tuesday, " 13.	
Marshall, Madison, Tuesday, " 20.	
Burnsville, Yancey, Thursday, " 22.	
Boon, Watauga, Saturday, " 24.	
Wilkesboro, Wilkes, Monday, " 26.	
Trapp Hill, Wilkes, Tuesday, " 27.	
Lenoir, Caldwell, Friday, " 30.	
Morganton, Burke, Saturday, " 31.	
Marion, McDowell, Monday, August 2.	

Wonderful Discovery!

Mr. Vance in his speech at this place last week, said that the present hard times had been produced by the Democratic party's having reduced the Tariff so low! He said that they had thus made goods too cheap, and that people had bought too many of them, and thus gotten in debt. He further contended that the Tariff ought to be made higher, and the price of goods thus raised, to prevent people from buying so many of them, and thus keep them out of debt!

In the first place, Mr. Vance ought to know that the late reduction in the Tariff took place on the first day of July of last year, and that since that period the importations and purchases of goods have in fact been much less than they have been for many years past.

Leaving out of view, however, this remarkable blunder of his, let us look for a moment at his monstrous doctrine. Goods are cheap, and therefore people have bought more than they had a right to do—they have been eating too much coffee and sugar and salt, wearing too much flannel, &c.—using too many blankets to keep themselves warm, and the farmers have used too many scythes, axes, plows, &c., and hence to prevent their using so many of these necessities, a tax should be put on them, to make them so high that they cannot buy them. Was there ever a more monstrous idea!

The people of this country are not to be trusted to buy for themselves, because they are not capable of judging what they want. This is an old state Federal, or rather Monarchical idea, revamped for this occasion. It is what the Abolition manufacturers preach from time to time, as an excuse for taxing the South. We are amazed that any man in this community should advance such an idea. It will be indignantly trampled on from Cherokee to Wilkes. Mark the prediction.

More Candidates.

On Tuesday last, Col. Samuel B. Gudger, known Nothing, announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons, and Col. W. R. West declared himself a candidate for Sheriff.

Col. Gudger took occasion to strike us a lick or two, and if we retaliate he will not complain of course, being the aggressor. More on the subject next week. Have no room to day.

The Mount Vernon Fund has now reached the sum of \$122,675. Of this, Mr. Everett's labors collected \$89,000.

The Discussion.

Messrs. Ellis and McRae, candidates for Governor, addressed the people at this place last Friday. Most of the points made by them are already familiar to the people of the State. On one subject, however, of surpassing interest to every friend of the present system of Internal Improvement, throughout the State, we desire to describe, with careful accuracy, the position occupied by the candidates here, in Buncombe, in order that the public, throughout North Carolina, may be able to decide the question as to the consistency, and consequently the sincerity, of each.

Mr. McRae pronounced himself in favor of all appropriations which had heretofore been made, for advancing the present system of Internal Improvements by State aid in North Carolina, said that though not in the Legislature at the time, he declared, and had habitually declared, himself in favor of them, and was ready to shoulder all the responsibility of these measures—that he was as good a Rail Road man as his opponent. He was not only in favor of taking off the restrictions on the W. N. C. Rail Road, imposed by the "section feature," so as to permit the work to progress on the whole line at once, but "when the present appropriations were exhausted, he would go as far as any man for further appropriations."

Judge Ellis said: "Will you put that down in writing, and sign it?" Mr. McRae replied—"I will not sign anything written by my opponent."

On Judge Ellis' repeating the question several times, he said he was ready to put in writing a statement witnessed by any six respectable citizens.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., then said he wished to ask both gentlemen a question: "Supposing the restriction being removed, we go to work and finish, within four years, the Road from the Tennessee line to the Blue Ridge, if the money is exhausted, will you then recommend an appropriation to complete it?"

Judge Ellis at once replied, he had throughout the canvass maintained that he would, and now repeated the declaration. On the question being directed to Mr. McRae, he walked across the stand and back, and after hesitating, manifestly confused, said: "He would not recommend any State aid for the next two years; and that no earthly power could induce him to be a candidate for a second term."

Judge Ellis said—"The fair thing is the fair thing. I want this matter thoroughly understood." Mr. Woodfin repeated his question. Judge Ellis again replied, "he would." Mr. McRae again said he would recommend no State aid in the next two years, he expected to be then out of office, but he would then give it his unofficial advocacy, and go as far as the farthest, for the completion of the work by State aid.

The following note addressed by Mr. Woodfin to the candidates, and their responses, show the position taken by each. The original document is in our possession:

Asheville, July 16, 1858.

To Hon. Messrs. J. W. Ellis and D. K. McRae:

Gentlemen—In your discussion at this place to-day, I understood you both as saying that you were opposed to increasing the debt of the State at present, beyond the amount pledged by previous legislation. But that when the time came, if it should be found that the four millions already appropriated to the Western N. C. Rail Road, together with the two millions required of individuals, would not extend it to the Tennessee line, you would be in favor of the State making further appropriations sufficient to complete it, on the payment by private subscription of one third of the amount. Regarding the time at which this would become proper, as left indefinite, and as very important to our part of the State, and as you both appeared to suppose it would require five or six years, propounded to you both the question: "Whether, if the State and private subscribers should subscribe and expend and work out the said sum of six millions, within four years, you would if in office recommend further appropriations at that time for its completion? And I took occasion to express the opinion that if the Charter should be so amended as to relieve us of the requirement to finish it by sections, as you proposed, that we could accomplish it within four years, except perhaps a part of the Tunnel."

To this interrogatory I understood Judge Ellis to answer in the affirmative, and Mr. McRae to say that in no contingency would he be a candidate for re-election, so that he would not then be in office, but as far as he could exert any influence, as a private citizen, it would be done cheerfully. Will you each be so kind as to say whether I am correct as to the responses, &c.

Respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

N. W. WOODFIN.

The foregoing is a correct statement, according to my understanding.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

The foregoing is in substance the response given by me to your question, and is the position I have always occupied.

D. K. McRAE.

The Exchange Bank of the State of Georgia, has suspended. The Augusta Chronicle calls it a "wild cat," or "one horse," bank, and says there are several more of the same kind in that State.

Isaac L. Wood was executed at Genesee, New York, last Friday for murder. As the drop fell the band played a solemn dirge! Rather theatrical.

To the Law and to the Testimony!

The question between Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae, in this part of the State, is their position on Internal Improvements. In order to render himself popular in the West, Mr. McRae has, we think it can be shown, essentially changed his original position; while Judge Ellis now and always through the canvass maintains his ground as the firm friend of a speedy completion of our various public works. A hasty review of what has been said by each of these gentlemen, from the commencement of the canvass up to this time, will be the best proof of what we have asserted. And if the reader will follow us patiently through we have no doubt of being able to satisfy him that Judge Ellis is the warm friend of Rail Road extension to the Tennessee line.

To the proof.

A friend of Mr. McRae's, reporting the debate at Monroe, Union co., on the 10th May, uses the following language:

"He (Mr. McRae) next adverted to the projects now undertaken in North Carolina, and for which the State had pledged her credit, and as he stated at Charlotte on yesterday, looking at our present and assumed debt, he had set his face against any new enterprise, except those already projected and now in progress. He was for finishing what we have already contracted and made appropriations for, but for no more than that. I am unwilling, said he, to go in debt any more deeply than we have now already assumed. And I wish a perfect understanding to be had now between my competitor Judge Ellis, and myself, on this matter. As I understood him at Charlotte, he said he was for making additional appropriations to complete any gap that should be unfinished upon a deficiency of appropriations already made. (Then turning to Judge Ellis) I think that was your position at Charlotte yesterday."

"JUDGE ELLIS.—Yes, that was about my position—consulting, of course, the condition of the Treasury."

"Mr. McRae.—You said nothing about any condition of the Treasury on yesterday. But that you would recommend that an appropriation should be made to fill up the gap."

"JUDGE ELLIS.—Oh, it was understood, because if we had no money it would be useless to make any appropriation. But I think we will be able to make it. And in his (Judge Ellis) rejoinder he remarked that he would never let four millions of dollars stop the road (the Western Extension) from reaching the Tennessee line; if it should butt up against the mountain on each side, he was for making the appropriation, if the condition of the Treasury would permit."

As soon as Judge Ellis took this position, the Raleigh Register, a paper friendly to Mr. McRae, came out with a long Editorial, condemning his course, and among other things held the following language:

"But how does Judge Ellis propose to make the road 'butt up' on each side of the mountain? The road is under contract from Statesville to Morganton, but from Morganton to the spot at which the Tunnel will begin, must be between forty and fifty miles. How does Judge Ellis propose to reach this butting up point on the East, and how does he propose to make the Road from the Tennessee line to the 'butting up' point on the West of the mountains? Let us see. We have lately received some data which will give an idea of the cost of these works. We understand that the contract for the portion of the Road from Statesville to Morganton, a distance of some twenty odd miles (Oh, what a date!) has been let at the rate of \$30,000 a mile, making the cost of the road some \$600,000. Now, from Morganton West, the country is more difficult than from Morganton East, and of course, the cost of the road will be increased. But suppose it can be built for \$30,000 a mile, we shall see that, estimating the distance between Morganton and Asheville at sixty miles, the road would cost one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to which add \$4,000,000 for the tunnel, and we have a sum more than half the amount of the present State debt. But this only takes the road to Asheville, between which and the Tennessee line there is another 'gap' to fill up. Now, we leave it to the North Carolinians to prepare for such an expenditure! Judge Ellis is prepared for it, and scorns the idea that North Carolina shall demand, and use, the property in the Public Land which belongs to her, to accomplish these purposes, and pay her debts. What folly! And, will the people encourage it?"

This editorial extract from the Raleigh Register will show what the editor thought of Judge Ellis' position as regards Western Extension. See the Raleigh Register of May 19th, 1858.

At Rockingham, Judge Ellis said, (so says the Raleigh Register of June 2.)

"That if the State bonds sold as well next winter as they are selling now, he would recommend any aid that may be required to complete the Wilmington and Rutherford Road and the Western Extension, although he did not believe that much would be required."

The words "next winter" we are advised, were spoken with reference to the Fayetteville and Western road; the other two, were not to receive other appropriations before the present are exhausted, which Judge Ellis stated would be several years hence.

At Wadesboro, the day before, Judge Ellis made the same statement as at Rockingham, says the Register.

The next meeting, or rather speaking, for Mr. McRae was not present, was at Lumberton. There was no report of Judge Ellis' speech at that place, but his position was substantially the same there as at the previous places.

Judge Ellis next spoke at Fayetteville, and the Observer, (which, but neutral in this contest) of the 24th May, gives the following report of his speech upon this subject: "On the subject of Internal Improvements

he was clear, explicit and left no room for doubt or cavil as to his position. He had been an Internal Improvement man ever since his entrance upon public life. The State had derived great good from such works already, and if it desired to go on and prosper such works must be continued. He was for completing the Western Extension of the North Carolina Rail Road. He had been informed by the Engineer that existing appropriations were sufficient. If not, he should, if elected Governor, recommend additional appropriations to carry the Road to the Tennessee line, and thus connect us with the valley of the Mississippi. He regarded the road in which the citizens of Fayetteville were so deeply interested, as a great State work, to develop one of the greatest interests in the State, and as such he would recommend it to the Legislature and use all his influence to secure its success."

Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae next met at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 28th May, where the former expressed his views upon the subject of Rail Roads, and requested the Editor of the Wilmington Journal to publish them as his authorized sentiments. The following is the extract from the Journal, giving an account of the discussion at Clinton:

"Judge Ellis said he had there (Wadesboro) taken the position which he now repeated—that no new appropriations could be needed for either the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or the Western N. C. Road—that he believed the appropriations already made would be sufficient to complete these works, and at any rate could not be exhausted for some years to come—if these appropriations did not fully complete these works he believed that it would be right and politic for the State, when the time came, to grant the necessary assistance, rather than to let works in which she had taken so large an interest fail for want of a comparatively very small amount of money. He would allow the Western Extension Road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountain. He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it had already treated either of the other two."

This was an authorized statement of Judge Ellis' position on this subject, and ever after, without a single exception, he read it from the stand as expressing his sentiments. Mr. McRae will bear witness to this, as will all who heard them in the East.

We have thus shown, tracing the canvass step by step, Judge Ellis' consistency upon the Rail Road question. He has expressed the same opinions in the East and in the West—where they are popular and where they are unpopular. The Raleigh Register, who maintains Mr. McRae's interests as though he were his organ," contends that Judge Ellis changed his views in this: that "at Rockingham, he said he would recommend an appropriation for the Western Extension, &c., 'next winter,' and afterwards said he would not do so at that time. Now we deny the fact, in the first place; what Judge Ellis did say, as connected with 'next winter,' related to the Fayetteville and Western road. But however this may be, the issue is wholly immaterial. The Western people don't desire any additional appropriation 'next winter,' for they know it will be impossible to exhaust the present by that time. Indeed, they cannot do so for several years to come. Now we care not for any new appropriation until the present is exhausted. What we do want is this, to be allowed to go to work on the whole line of road at once, east and west of the mountain, and when we have expended the present appropriation, if the road be still incomplete, to have a new appropriation made, sufficient to complete it to the Tennessee line, thus forming a connection by the roads of that State, with the Mississippi River. This is precisely what Judge Ellis has promised to urge upon the Legislature, and this is the cause which he has upheld in every part of the State.

We presume, by this time, the Register can begin to see in what way Judge Ellis expected to reach the "butting up" point on the East and West of the mountains. As Mr. McRae declared at Marion, we presume the abolition of the section feature of the charter "was not in the mind" of Mr. Syme when that editorial was written. And we rather think he begins to see that it was in Judge Ellis' "mind" from the commencement. That is what was meant by "butting up" on both sides of the mountain," Mr. Syme. It seemed rather funny to you and Mr. McRae then, who facetiously likened it to the "butting of two little bulls,"—but the thing begins to grow a little serious as the rationale of it begins to develop itself. Even the Register sees it. In his issue of the 26th June, Mr. Syme says:

"Always he (Mr. McRae) has declared his determination to facilitate the completion of the Western Extension by allowing the individual subscriptions to have the benefit of the State subscription as fast as they make their own and pay in the 5 per cent. This he distinctly stated publicly at Clinton, (the newspapers don't show it) and privately in a full and free conversation with his competitor, and this he repeated at every point in the East, &c."

Now, if this be the case, Mr. Syme, why did you not announce it to the public before? Why did you ask "how Judge Ellis proposed to reach the 'butting up' point on the East and West of the mountain?" Why did you do Judge Ellis such great injustice as to keep back the fact that Mr. McRae proposed also to reach the "butting up" point?

Now for Mr. McRae's position in the East. Let us see what he said and where he stood. In a speech at Goldsboro on the 2d February, he said:—"Passing from national to State platforms, he argued that Democrats don't agree on these points, and read the proceedings of a recent

meeting in the county of Jackson wherein they insist on the extension of the N. C. Rail Road to the Tennessee line. Mr. Holden, he said, in June 1857, had committed himself to this policy, and read an article from a Standard of that month, commenting on a communication sent to that paper by one Bagley or Baggerly in which he alleged the opponents of the measure were denounced as "thin skin demagogues." This he applied by saying that, according to the Standard, the whole county of Wayne was made up of thin skinned demagogues, inasmuch as they were generally opposed to any further increase of taxes. Since 1846 the taxes of Wayne had increased ten fold. Jackson county can afford to go for Extension to the Tennessee line, she paying in 1857, only \$930 taxes; while Wayne county, the same year, paid \$9,922. He cautioned the people of Wayne to speak out as boldly when they shall have their meeting in March, against the extension of this road, as the people in Jackson had done for it, and to instruct their delegates to the Convention to vote against it. He said, however, he was not an anti-Internal Improvement man—had never been so, and was willing to transfer State Stocks to these works."—Goldsboro Tribune report—Feb. 10th.

In his letter to Mr. Daney, Oct. 23rd, 1857, he said:

"To the friends of Extension I would say, can any sane man suppose that another dollar will be given by way of State aid, to any work in progress or to be begun?"

In his letter declaring himself a candidate, April 26th, 1858, he says:

"It is well known that I am opposed to any increase of the State debt, or any addition to her liability, at this time, for works of Internal Improvement. Nevertheless, I am an advocate of the completion of our present system, and of extending aid to other most important works now slighted or neglected. I do not exaggerate or over estimate the means when I say that if I can lead the people of North Carolina to adopt the plan I shall present (Distribution) our Railroads can be at once extended to the valley of the Mississippi."

In his speech at Charlotte, 9th May, as reported by a friend of his to the Raleigh Register, he announces the following as his position:

"Whereupon, Mr. McRae declared that for his part, if elected Governor of North Carolina, he would not recommend any other appropriations or any further State indebtedness for Internal Improvement, no matter from what quarter or by whom he might be importuned. He distinctly announced that he was now, and always had been, an Internal Improvement man—that he desired the completion of our whole system of works already begun, and would maintain to the last in full faith, the legislation hitherto had on this subject, as a contract irrevocable—but he considered that this legislation would tax the people unto the point of utmost endurance—that labor and capital had left, and were leaving the State, and that a heavier burden of taxation could not be borne. Believing this, he was opposed to any further State debt at this time for Internal Improvement, begun or to be projected."

"Mr. McRae undertook to show that North Carolina was receiving but little advantage from her expensive system of Railroads and other Internal Improvements, and was already hopelessly involved in a debt beyond her ability to pay; that her citizens were heavily burdened with taxation, and to project other improvements would only add to the burthen, and lead to utter ruin."

Now, we ask candid men to read carefully what is here set forth, and then say who has changed ground, Judge Ellis or Mr. McRae? We unhesitatingly answer, and appeal to the record for its correctness, that Mr. McRae does not here occupy the position he occupied in the East and Middle part of the State.

Another Change!

Within a little while past Mr. McRae has undergone such a complete change that we doubt if his best friends will recognize him. Every body, doubtless, is aware that he has gone all over the State censuring Governor Bragg for appointing Mr. Clingman Senator. On Friday last at this place, while he was doing the same thing in his speech, Mr. Clingman being present arose and asked:

"Have not you yourself for many years past been an earnest and zealous advocate of my promotion to the Senate?"

"I have," said Mr. McRae.

"Then," said Mr. Clingman, "why do you censure Gov. Bragg for appointing me?"

"I do not," said Mr. McRae, "I applaud him for it. I only charge him with being inconsistent in his course towards Mr. Venable. I think you ought to have been in the Senate for the last ten years."

What will Mr. McRae's Eastern friends think of this? What say Mr. Badger and his friends to it? Does it not show the wonderful effect of the mountain climate and Buncombe scenery on Mr. McRae's feelings? What do Mr. Clingman's old opponents think of this? Can they swallow Mr. McRae with a good countenance?

Look at This!

Bear in mind, fellow citizens, that Duncan K. McRae was in favor of building Railroads in the Eastern and Middle part of the State by the help of money from the State Treasury and taxes on the people; and now he says the West must wait for the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands before it gets any help! The rest of the State is satisfied, but we should wait! Then let him wait for your votes till you get the land Distribution!

Remember that John W. Ellis is and has been all along for putting you on an equal footing with the rest of the State. He says you should be now aided without waiting longer, just as the East was. Then let us now give him our votes!

Unofficial Support!

Mr. McRae was pressed again and again by Mr. Woodfin to state whether, if within the next four years the Rail Road should be finished up to the Blue Ridge, and the present appropriation exhausted, he would recommend a further one to complete the work. He for a time evaded the question, but every body in this region knows that when N. W. Woodfin, Esq., takes a witness in hand, he is mighty apt to get an answer out of him before he lets him go. After walking up and down the platform for some time, and looking very lonesome, finally Mr. McRae said—"I am not going to run, gentlemen, for a second term; no earthly power could induce me to hold the office more than two years, and in that time I should not recommend it; but after I am out of office I will, as a private man, give my unofficial support to the measure as strongly as any man!"

Is not this decidedly rich? Mr. McRae says, if you will elect me Governor, gentlemen, as long as I am in office I will oppose all appropriations for your benefit, but when I get out of office I will be in their favor!—How would any one like a Juror who should say, as long as I am in the jury box I shall render verdicts against you, but whenever I am discharged and get out of the box, then I will be on your side! Or what would be thought of the friendship of a Judge who should say to a party, as long as I am on the bench in Court, I shall decide against you, but as soon as the Court is over and I cease to be Judge, then I shall be in your favor, unofficially? Does not Mr. McRae show a contempt for the understandings of the western people when he makes such declarations, and if they vote for him, will they not become objects of derision and ridicule all over the State? As, then, we can only have Mr. McRae's support while he is out of office, is it not right, therefore, that we should keep him out all the time?

Considering.

The result of the Spectator's inquiries and investigations in regard to the race for Congress, is that "Mr. Vance will run well." He should have added, considering.

Considering, in the first place, that he is a non-committal, milk and cider candidate, running without a party, he will doubtless "run well."

Considering, in the second place, that his past political principles and affinities (he has but one principle now) are as odious to the people as blue light Federalism was and is, he will perhaps "run well."

And considering, in the third and last place, his ability and statesmanship, as compared with his competitor, he will, we suppose, "run well"—at least "as well as could be expected."

"Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

Wild Pigeons are playing sad havoc among the young corn in Marion county, Ohio. Hundreds and thousands of them have been killed, but the numbers have not diminished in the least.

If your cows are addicted to straying away, give them a handful of sugar every evening, and you will find them promptly at your gate at nightfall.

A difficulty occurred about three miles from Chesterville, S. C., on Friday evening last between J. J. Robert Wilson, formerly of Catawba, N. C., and his step son, John Darby, in which the former was shot through the heart with a rifle, and killed.

An old lady of Tusculum, Ala., offers a reward of \$20,000 to any young lady not over 17 years of age who is willing to live in the capacity of an adopted daughter to her.

Benevolence is a fountain which, while purifying all around it, purifies itself.

Noemi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she married. Cheer up, girls!

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by P. J. Israel, Esq., Mr. Robert Ingram and Miss L. A. Baker—all of Buncombe.

In Yancey county, a few days since, by Rev. Mr. Penlee, S. D. Poer, Esq., and Miss Henrietta London.

The Squire fair London did adore, And for his sake she became Poer.

R.

DIED.

On Reems Creek, in this county, on Thursday the 15th inst., of Flux, CLINTON, infant son of James T. Weaver, Esq., aged 17 months.

"I take these little lambs, said He, And lay them in my breast; In me they shall protection find, In me be ever blest."

SALE OF NEGROES.

THIRTEEN valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased, will be sold at the Court House in Asheville, on Friday the 27th day of August next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date.

A. T. SUMMEY, Atte. for Administrator.

July 22, 1858. 6t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
*Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mat
 tocks, Brice Hooks, Sticks,
 Grain Cradles—su-
 perior arti-
 ticles—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows,
 Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars,
 Rops, &c., &c.*
 Builders will find locks, hinges, screws,
 nail pullers, such cord, nails, and a general as-
 sortment of building materials. All of which
 for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell
 on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
 Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

GAINES, DEVER & CO.
 ARE now receiving, at the old stand of
 Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of
 SPRING GOODS, embracing every article usually
 found in a retail store in this country. They
 solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and pro-
 mise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as
 the market can afford. Give us a call before pur-
 chasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
 April 9, 1857.

Molasses.
 800 Gallons Molasses as good if not
 the best, ever offered for sale in this
 country.
 SMITH BAIRD & CO.
 May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.
 THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved
 by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st
 January, 1857.
 W. D. RANKIN,
 W. H. PULLIAM,
 M. M. GAINES.

NEW FIRM.
 THE undersigned have formed a partnership
 for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
 in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin
 & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEVER & CO.,**
 where they hope to see and serve all the old
 patrons of the house, and new customers not a
 few.
 M. M. GAINES,
 W. H. DEVER,
 A. GAINES.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.
PRIVATE SCHOOL.
 THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open
 a private school in
BURNSVILLE
 on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be
 four terms in the school, each of eleven weeks;
 each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable
 at the end, will be as follows:
 Primary English Branches, \$3 00
 Higher do do 5 00
 Classics and Algebra, 8 00
 Contingent Fee, (in advance) 2 00
 Burnssville, April 1, 1858. R. DON WILSON. tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
 On Main Street, south of the Court House.
 PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of
 the finger ring to the whole size.
 Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambro-
 type, on most reasonable terms. Nov 21

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,
 WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we
 hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for
 our successors that favor and patronage we have
 been the recipients of. The junior partners have
 been trained and brought up under our care; and
 we can confidently recommend them to our old
 friends and the public generally.
 To those indebted to us we say, we must have
 money; and that without delay. We owe money
 and to those indebted to us we must look for
 aid.
 April 9, 1857. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY
MADE CLOTHING, just received, and
for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
 April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Concentrated Lye.
 Warranted to make soap without lime or ash,
 and with but little trouble; making a good
 article of soft washing soap at a cost of about
 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions
 for making all kinds of soap accompany each
 box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and
 it will not do all I claim for it, then my name
 is not ASBON.
 August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.
 Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magis-
 trate, a practical guide to the law of the State,
 and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining
 the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the
 Peace of Court, under the Revised Code of
 1845, together with full instructions and nume-
 rous and new forms and precedents.
 BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
 Counsellor at Law.
 One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received
 and for sale at ASBON'S.
 On the receipt of \$1.00 the work will be sent
 by mail prepaid to any address. Address
 E. J. ASTON.
 Asheville, N. C.

TO THE LADIES.
 WE respectfully invite the ladies of Ashe-
 ville and the surrounding country to
 call and examine our stock of prints, colored
 muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium
 checked embroidered and dotted muslins,
 ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c.
 At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite
 Gudge's Hotel.
 W. H. JACKSON & CO.

NOTICE.
 HAVING met with a favorable opportu-
 nity for disposing of my entire stock in
 trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends
 and the public, that the partnership heretofore
 existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual
 consent this day dissolved.
 M. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room
 No. 2 Gudge's Hotel, will receive payments and
 receive payments. Prompt collections are un-
 available.

JESSE S. SMITH,
 L. CHAPMAN.
 Asheville, March 18, 1858.

OUR WANTS.
 PERSONS owing us for the past year must
 pay, or make satisfactory arrangements
 about their debts, or they need not be sur-
 prised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
 Annual settlements we must and will have with
 all our customers.
 GAINES DEVER & CO.
 Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods
can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
 April 3. tf

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
 Colds, Coughs, and
 Hoarseness.
 BOSTON, Mass., 29th Dec. 1855.
 DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say
 the best remedy I have ever found for
 Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the
 concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your
 Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my
 practice and my family for the last
 ten years has shown it to possess supe-
 rior virtues for the treatment of those
 complaints. E. BEN KIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of New York, writes: "I have
 used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since
 you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for
 its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner
 get twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or
 take any other remedy."
 Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
 BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.
 DR. AYER: I will cheerfully testify your Pectoral
 is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping
 cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We
 have used it in the South several years, and
 commend your medicine to our people.
 HIRSH CROSSLAND, M. D.

ANON LEE, Esq., of New York, writes, Oct. Jan. 1856:
 "I had a tedious Influenza, which continued me in doors
 six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally
 tried your Cherry Pectoral, and in a few days I was
 cured. It relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs;
 less than one-half the bottle made me completely well.
 Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best, we
 can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies,
 as the poor man's friend."
 Asthma or Catarrh, and Bronchitis.
 NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1856.
 DR. AYER: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous
 cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarm-
 ing symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man
 who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the
 last forty years. HENRY L. T. BAKER.

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most con-
 vincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its
 effects upon trial.
 Consumption.
 Probably no one remedy has ever been known which
 cures so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some
 human aid each; but even to those the Cherry
 Pectoral affords relief and comfort.
 Aaron Brown, New York City, March 5, 1856.
 Doctor AYER: I feel it a pleasure to
 inform you that your Cherry Pectoral has done for my
 wife, who had been five months laboring under the dan-
 gerous symptoms of consumption, from which not only
 she could not get up, but her health was steadily fail-
 ing, until Dr. Brown, of this city, where we have come
 for medical aid, recommended your Cherry Pectoral.
 We have used it a trial of your medicine. We have
 his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered
 from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to
 be, but is free from her cough and feels herself well.
 Yours with gratitude and regard,
 OGDEN SHELLEY, of Savannah.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
 THE effects of Chemistry and Medicine have been
 taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect
 purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs
 are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass
 the ordinary medicine, and that they will cure
 the most obstinate constipation of the bowels, and
 pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their pen-
 etrating properties stimulate the vital activity of the body,
 remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood,
 and expel disease. They produce no inflammation, but
 breed and grow temperate, stimulate sluggish or disor-
 dered organs into their natural action, and impart health
 and strength to the whole system. Not only do
 they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but
 also the most dangerous and dangerous diseases that have
 befallen the race of man. While they produce powerful
 effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the
 safest and best physic that can be employed for children.
 Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and being
 purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures
 have been made which surpass belief were they not sub-
 stantiated by men of such exalted position and character
 as to forbid the supposition of fraud. Many eminent
 clergymen and physicians have testified their names to cer-
 tify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others
 have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my
 preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my
 afflicted suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my
 American Almanac, containing directions for their use and
 certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—
 Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy,
 Pleurisy, Headache arising from a cold stomach, Nausea,
 Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain
 arising therefrom, Flatulency, Stomachic Disorders, Liver
 and Catarrh of the Bladder, and all the various diseases
 and Catarrh of the Bladder, which require an evacuant
 medicine, Scrophulous or King's Evil. They also, by purify-
 ing the blood, and stimulating the system, cure many
 complaints which it would not be supposed they could
 reach, such as Deficiency, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and
 Nervous Debility, Boreness of the Liver and Kid-
 neys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from
 a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.
 Do not get off by unprincipled dealers with some
 other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's
 Pills, and take nothing else. No other can give
 you compare with this in its intrinsic value or curative
 powers. The sick want the best and there it is for them,
 and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
 Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
 Price 25 Cts. per Box. Price Boxes for \$1.
 SOLD BY
 E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D.
 Whitfield Hendersonville; J. M. Cra-
 ton, Rutherfordton; and by all Drug-
 gists & Dealers in Medicine. Whole
 sale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co.,
 Charleston.
 June 17, 1858. 1y

TAILORING.
 New Shop at an Old Stand.
C. GREEN,
 HAVING removed from Hendersonville
 to this place, would respectfully inform the
 citizens of Buncombe and the west gen-
 erally, that he has bought out the establish-
 ment kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side
 of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse
 square, and having refurnished it with a new
 stock of materials he is at all times prepared to
 execute work in the neatest most durable style.
 He will warrant as good his and well made jobs
 as can be obtained in this section.
 All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and
 Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.
 Having many years since learned the art of
 Braiding Hair into the different forms of orna-
 ment, he is prepared to execute all such work as
 Braids, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-
 Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and
 in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in
 this art may be seen at the store of Summey,
 McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be
 attended to with punctuality.
 Asheville, May 13, 1858.

MATTIONS PATENT INDIA
 Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just re-
 ceived and for sale at ASBON'S.
 March 25, 1858.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire
 Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
 August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.
 ALL persons indebted to the undersigned
 are requested to call and settle by the 1st
 of January, or as soon after as convenient.—
 Annual settlements we must and will have with
 all our customers.
 GAINES DEVER & CO.
 Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.
 PERSONS owing us for the past year must
 pay, or make satisfactory arrangements
 about their debts, or they need not be sur-
 prised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
 Annual settlements we must and will have with
 all our customers.
 SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
 Asheville, April 15, '58.

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods
can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
 April 3. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.
FOUR HORSE COACHES.
**THE TRAVEL-
 LING Public** are respectfully
 requested to give this line a
 trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, near-
 est and BEST route East. My coaches are fine
 and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord
 Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.
 My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I
 take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on
 this line as being the most sober, careful and gen-
 tlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travelers will find this route a more pleasant
 one than any other, passing through Statesville
 by the Catawba Railroad Bridge, Newton, Mor-
 ganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa
 Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the cele-
 brated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the
 Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the
 Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at
 Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours
 ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at
 their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman
 and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East
 of the Rocky Mountains.
 Tickets on this road good for three months.
 Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
 Asheville, at Gudge's Hotel.
 C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
 Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.,
 Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN,
 beg leave to inform their friends and the public
 generally, that they have on hands a large and
 complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
 Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods,
 Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and
 qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groce-
 ries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and
 Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and
 a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large
 and complete, and they respectfully invite the
 former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith
 & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville
 for the purpose of buying

GOODS,
 to call and examine their stock, feeling assured
 that they have looked through and priced
 their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.
 Merchants are requested to call and price their
 Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.
 Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chap-
 man, opposite Gudge's Hotel,
 Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all
 kinds, with promptness and punctual-
 ity. He especially offers his services to pub-
 lishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those
 who employ him may expect returns to be
 made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon,
 M. Krwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts,
 and Z. B. Vance, Esq's; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy,
 W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co.
 Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Mor-
 ganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News
 and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth,
 Hendersonville.
 Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
 STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
 Opposite the Episcopal Church.
 Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch
 at all hours of the day or night.
 March 25, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.
 THE subscriber is still carrying on
 the
Smithing Business,
 in all its branches, at his old stand in the south
 end of Asheville.
 The superior manner in which he has horses
 shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed,
 and all manner of work done, are too well known to
 require further notice than say he will as
 heretofore turn out none but good work.
 Country produce of all kinds taken in payment
 for work, but it must in every case be delivered
 before the work is removed.
 ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.
 March 20, 1856.

ARTHURS
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE
interest of the
Citizens of Asheville
 And the surrounding Country, to buy
GOODS
 On us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's
 old stand opposite Gudge's Hotel Asheville.
 W. H. JACKSON & CO.
 April 1, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES
PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WAR-
RANTED to be equal in Purity and
quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
 March 25, 1858.

50 BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL
 and a fine lot of FLOUR for sale at
 W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
 April 15, 1858.

LOST,
 Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col.
 Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver
 Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and
 be suitably rewarded, by returning them.
 E. H. CUNNINGHAM.
 Asheville, May 20, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,
JUST received and for SALE
at
ASTON'S.
 March 25, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery
at
ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual In- surance Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the North Car-
 olina Mutual Insurance Company, held
 on the 14th inst., the following persons were
 elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing
 year:

DIRECTORS:
 Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
 J. R. Williams, do.
 T. H. Selby, do.
 C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
 Kemp P. Battle, do.
 George Little, do.
 James M. Towles, do.
 James E. Hott, Washington.
 Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
 Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
 John M. Jones, Edenton.
 W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
 F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
 J. W. Hargell, Martinsboro.
 H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
 George A. Smith, Milton.
 O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
 Joseph White, Anson county.
 Josh. Boner, Salem.
 A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
 T. H. Selby, President.
 H. D. Turner, Vice President.
 John H. Bryan, Attorney.
 Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, ex officio,
 John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
 C. W. D. Hutchings, }
 John R. Williams, }
 C. W. D. Hutchings, }
 This Company has been in successful operation
 over 10 years, and continues to take
 risks upon all classes of property in the State,
 (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries),
 upon favorable terms. Its Policies now
 cover property amounting to \$4,737,649, a
 large portion of which is in country risks;
 and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred
 Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.
 The average cost of Insurance upon the
 plan of this Company has been less than one
 third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades
 of property embraced in its operations.
 All communications in reference to insur-
 ance should be addressed to the Secretary,
 post paid.
 HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
 Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

**North Carolina Mutual Life In-
 surance Company.**
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of indi-
 viduals for one year, a term of years, or
 for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured
 for life participating in the profits of the Com-
 pany. For policies granted for the whole term
 of life, when the premium therefor amounts
 to \$30, a note may be given for one half the
 amount of the premium bearing interest at 6
 per cent. without guaranty.
 The prompt manner in which all losses have
 been paid by this Company together with the
 low rates of premium, present great induc-
 ements to such as are disposed to insure.
 SLAVES are insured for a term of from one
 to five years, for two thirds their value.
 All losses are paid within 90 days after satis-
 factory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.
 Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,
 Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,
 James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,
 Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,
 H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,
 Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle,
 Charles B. Root.

OFFICERS.
 Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
 William D. Haywood, Vice President,
 R. H. Battle, Secretary,
 William H. Jones, Treasurer,
 H. W. Husted, Attorney,
 Charles E. Johnson, M. D. Medical
 William H. McKee, M. D. Board of
 Richard B. Haywood, M. D. Consultation.
 Q. Busbee,
 W. H. McKee, Executive Com-
 mittee.
 Charles B. Root.

For further information, the public are re-
 ferred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal,
 which may be obtained at the Office of the
 Company, or any of its Agencies.
 Communications should be addressed, (post
 paid), to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
 A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
 Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,
 AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville
 Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville
 on Friday October 17th the following Board of
 Directors and Officers were elected to serve dur-
 ing the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.
 James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair,
 N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh
 Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.
 J. R. OSBORNE, President.
 W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
 J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PAT-
 TON.

MEDICAL BOARD.
 J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
 J. D. BOYD, " "
 W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNEYS.
 Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.
 All communications should be addressed to
 J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.
 Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE SMALL POX
 HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people
 having begun again to benefit themselves by
 selections from our stock of useful and beautiful
GOODS
 we take this occasion to say that we are better
 prepared than usual to accommodate and are re-
 joicing in hope of maintaining and even exceed-
 ing, our share of patronage heretofore received.
 SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
 Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

CLOVER SEED,
FOR sale by GAINES, DEVER & Co.
 [April 22, 1858.]

THE most extensive assortment of Boots
and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for
sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always
at
ASTON'S.

HOWARD AO CIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by
special Endowment for the Relief
of the Sick and Distressed,
afflicted with Virulent
and Epidemic
Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the
 awful destruction of human life, caused by
 sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced
 upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by
 Quacks, several years ago directed their Con-
 sulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of
 their name, to open a Dispensary for the treat-
 ment of this class of diseases in all their forms,
 and give *Medical Advice* gratis to all who ap-
 ply by letter, with a description of their condi-
 tion, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.)
 and in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish
Medicines Free of Charge. It is needless to add
 that the Association commands the highest Medi-
 cal skill of the age, and will furnish the most ap-
 proved modern treatment.
 The Directors of the Association, in their An-
 nual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Dis-
 eases, for the year ending January 1st 1858, ex-
 press the highest satisfaction with the success
 which has attended the labors of the Consulting
 Surgeon in the cure of Spontaneous Emission,
 Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Sy-
 philis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c.,
 and order a continuance of the same plan for the
 ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel as-
 sured that their labors in this sphere of benevo-
 lent effort have been of great benefit to the
 afflicted, especially to the young, and they have
 resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal,
 to this very important and much despised cause.
 An admirable Report on Spontaneous Emission,
 or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Mastur-
 bation, or Self-abuse, and other causes of the
 sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be
 sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*,
 on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—
 Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treat-
 ment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly
 being published for gratuitous distribution, and
 will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new
 remedies and methods of treatment discovered
 during the last year, are of great value.
 Address for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE
 R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard
 Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Phila-